

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS CO.

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Entered at the Chattanooga Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

If you have any trouble getting the News, telephone the Circulation Department and have it promptly remedied.

Special Advertising Agents: John M. Brennan Co., Brunswick building, New York; Malters' building, Chicago; Chemical building, St. Louis.

Rates of Subscription: By carrier: One week, 12c; one month, 55c. By mail: Six months, \$2.15; twelve months, \$4.00.

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Perhaps Foch may ascertain what has become of the super-gun.

Mr. Hoover explains to our English cousins that Americans are not even hungry.

The Rural New Yorker declares that ex teams are again in fashion in the Empire state.

U-boats seem to have a preference for doing most of their heavy firing off Nantucket.

The Springfield Republican predicts hopefully that "this war will not see" the end of baseball.

Frenchmen are showing that counting the other fellow's losses is a game at which two can play.

The Birmingham Ledger is willing for Massachusetts to adopt compulsory voting if it wants to.

A woman was chairman of the resolutions committee of the New York republican conference last week.

With everybody joining in a mutual disavowal, the disposition of Gibraltar would not be a paramount issue.

Don't get excited about an army of 5,000,000 men. Material for such an army is practically already in sight.

Maybe if that Paris drive had succeeded we should have been given more information about who was handling it.

Republican leaders are carefully inspecting the old mummy of the tariff question in an effort to detect signs of life.

Robert E. Lee III. is serving with the colors in France. And the Lee blood is said to be running true to form.

A very surprising announcement is that to the effect that feminine mail carriers do not stop to read post cards on the way.

It might not be a bad idea to ascertain where you could get a few loads of wood next winter, in case of an emergency.

Turkey assures Uncle Sam that there was no intention to do anything disrespectful. Turkey already has troubles enough.

It is not a matter of wonder that Kentucky republicans are experiencing trouble in finding a man to run against Otis James.

It is stated in an exchange that American goods are now going into Mexico and Mexican laborers coming into the United States.

Perhaps the demand that the Turk move out of Europe might be compromised by allowing him to take Bulgaria along with him.

Ex-Gov. David I. Walsh is to be the democratic senatorial offering in Massachusetts. The republican candidate will be either Senator Weeks or Gov. McCall.

Prince Lichnowsky is now outside of the German house of lords looking inky. But his name ought to obtain for him enrollment among Polish nobles if there are to be any of the latter.

Picking up, bag and baggage, and moving at once out of Belgium would produce more credulity in German peace offers than nearly anything we can think of.

The Springfield Union has undertaken to explain "how a republican congress would help win the war," but nobody has yet appeared to explain the explanation.

The peace treaties with Russia and Rumania may not be questioned. Sounds like something had been stolen and an effort was being made to avoid an investigation.

It is proposed to reduce the time for the fourth liberty loan campaign to three weeks. Doubling the third loan objective in one-fourth less time would approach the speed limit.

A Memphis politician promises the city 100,000 increase of population if his ticket is elected. Which recalls that Memphis used to know how to increase the school population.

Vacations spent at home may be all right, as the Indianapolis News suggests, for the vacationist. But what are the folks who endure one the year round, to do for relief?

## COUNTER-ATTACKS NOT UNLIKELY

A counter-offensive on the part of the enemy is being anticipated by the allies. Today's cables indicate that they are awaiting an effort on the part of Ludendorff to create a diversion somewhere. Unless he is able very soon to re-establish possession of the initiative his beleaguered positions will be in dire peril. The allies on the eastern leg of the salient between Rheims and the Marne have made some advance. Near Vigny British divisions thrown in have saved the Italians from attack and gained ground. On the western leg the success is more marked. In the past two days the allies have gained an average distance of three miles on a twelve-mile front. The enemy can't endure many more days with such an average advance against him. His base across here is not over twenty miles. Fere-en-Tardenois, the great park of supplies, has been in flames from allied guns for several days. It is of no more use now to the Hun than Rheims for some time has been to the allies.

Where, if made, will the German counter-stroke fall? It would look as if the logical point to be selected as a pressure releaser would be somewhere not far to the west of Fontenoy, so that the French would be under pressure on the west as well as east of that point. Here, rather than further north, where the Crown Prince Rupprecht has been ready, is more likely to be the scene. Unless the enemy attempts such a stroke it will be conclusive evidence that the German forces have been so depleted as to be unable to engage in battle over any except a limited front. We do not believe this is yet the case and such an attack is not unlikely. Should it come in such a region what a magnificent opportunity would be offered the British for a stroke delivered from Vimy ridge.

Before this battle is over it may extend from the sea to the Alps. The sooner such a general engagement is fought the sooner will there be a decision. We need not fear the result when once the great battle is undertaken.

## "PACIFISTS" IN CABINET.

No doubt the man most surprised at the brilliant success of the Americans at Chateau-Thierry was "Col." George B. M. Harvey, of the War Weekly, one of those editor-warriors whose pen has been so busily engaged in digging into Secretary Baker's flanks for the past several months that he hasn't had time to unsheathe a sword on the front.

The cables from the zone of fighting have indicated pretty positively that the Germans have arrived. They are there in sufficient force to beat down all the resistance that Ludendorff could offer. They crossed the Marne in the face of enemy fire. They have even compelled the German newspapers to acknowledge their presence and concede their fighting spirit. All the time before this Col. Harvey has been disparaging the work of our war department. Because Mr. Baker, before the war, was a pacifist, like Mr. Daniels, and indeed like the president, he has had to bear the attacks from this organ of the New York interests which did not trust any official who had not been inclined to Prussianize our great country in line with their views. For months the vials of his ridicule and innuendo were poured out against Secretary Daniels. But he has long since had to concede that the builder of our navy built well. The president has suited him but a small part of the time. Before the chief executive broke relations with the kaiser there were few terms too odious for him to use against our great leader, who had, as long as it could honorably be done, kept the country out of war.

But the attacks on Baker continued. At the beginning of the war we had less than 100,000 men under arms. It was no equipment for an army. It was a monumental task the wily little executive from Cleveland, O., had to undertake. Right well has he done it.

Besides the 250,000 trained men we have in the fighting zone, there are as many more in other parts of the line or in reserve. A larger number than this aggregate is being rapidly made ready on the soil of France. All are fully equipped with reserve supplies of every needed article for three months, and for some articles for a year.

We are adding to this force at the rate of 100,000 a week. Great docks, warehouses and four-track railways, equipped with American locomotives and trains, convey our troops and all their supplies to the front. A considerable portion of France is a little America.

All this is a product of the brain of our great secretary of war. He stands in history already as having raised a larger army than Secretary Stanton, and of having put that army into a battle in larger numbers than in any battle of the Civil war, and with a victory the proud result.

We think it is about time for the colonel to cease his complaints as to there being "pacifists" in the cabinet. There were several there, and in the country, too, before the war, but, as always in our history, America, while slow to arouse because of its peaceful and unimpaired disposition, is difficult to stop when once it has made up its mind to complete a job.

It is still an open question as to just how much a "conference" nomination for governor of New York is worth.

That in prosecuting a war for democracy this country should exemplify democracy at home is a conviction which apparently grows stronger with the president daily.

Wedge offensives have their advantages and disadvantages. The one most of us now have in mind is characterized principally by its drawbacks.

The Jacksonville Times-Union cruelly remarks that "there is little room to doubt that Postmaster-General Burleson will handle the telegraph as efficiently as he has been handling the mail."

## OUR COUNTY COURT

The adjournment of politics should not be made to cover the election of members of the county court, according to the following paragraph from the Johnson City Staff:

"Unless our county court is to continue in the same old rut there will have to be new faces in the new organization. And when the next general assembly convenes a bill should be introduced and passed limiting the court to five members, and they to be selected for their honesty, efficiency and intelligence. Otherwise Washington county will continue to rut along."

The necessity of electing responsible men to the county court provides a perennial issue. It is a need which has never been fully met—and perhaps never will be. Various expedients—like reducing the membership—have been tried, but with only partial success. We are sometimes tempted to paraphrase Senator Carmack's philippic against the saloon and apply it to the county court. It refuses to be reformed, therefore it must be destroyed.

A limited membership, of course, contributes somewhat to efficiency and responsibility. It enables the prompt and more intelligent dispatch of business. But the inherent weakness of the county court system, as we know it, is the fact that its members are elected to perform two totally different, unrelated and almost antagonistic services—the trial of petty law causes and the handling of important financial and governmental matters. Men who function well in one of these duties are often inefficient in the other and vice versa.

Inevitably a consideration of this matter leads us back to the constitution. When shall we ever revise and modernize it? But it has been suggested, that while the constitution provides for a county court, it does not prescribe who shall constitute it.

Its composition of magistrates is a matter of statute. It has, therefore, been proposed that it be competent for the legislature to enact that the county court may be composed of six, seven freeholders of known business ability, who shall be elected by the voters of an entire county and whose exclusive duties shall be managing county governmental affairs.

This would free justices of the peace from a conflicting service and concentrate attention upon their qualifications for their work of minor judicial character. Such an expedient ought to greatly simplify the process of county government. Some day an experiment of this kind may be given a trial.

Congressman Phil Campbell, of Kansas, is not one of those who think it would be unwise for the republicans, as an opposition party, to win control of congress while the war is in progress. He thinks a republican victory is always in order, this year particularly so, because "it will give us a good foundation to work on for 1920."

There is practical unanimity among republicans regarding their desire to elect a majority in both houses of congress this fall, but the reasons upon which they base this desire vary considerably. The colonel wants a republican majority—he is a republican now you know—so that congress can declare war on Turkey and Bulgaria, and send an army to the Balkans!

There was a time when the colonel didn't want congress to do much of anything without permission, but that was when a different man was on the job as president from the one now occupying the position. Following the logic of the colonel's latest proposition, it is conceivable that congress might leave the president to do what he could toward driving the kaiser back to Berlin, while it started another war on its own account.

The New England thrift characteristic is still prominent. Massachusetts has just collected nearly \$1,000,000 from the government on a Civil war claim.

## REVISED MOTTO: HEW TO THE RHINE, LET THE FRITZ FALL WHERE THEY MAY



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## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

One of our western exchanges expresses the opinion that the unscrambling of the railroads will never be done "if the McAdoo can prevent it." It draws an inference to this effect from a recent remark attributed to the director general that "if the American people want the roads to be returned to the corporation interests which they represent they have only to say so by popular vote." And this particular exchange is not pleased with the prospect even a little bit.

It thinks it can note an animus in the director general's use of the words "corporation interests." Instead of the simple word "owners." It states that as a matter of law, and in the absence of a contract which but one road has made, the roads automatically revert to the owners at the end of the war, and even with such contract, they cannot legally be held beyond two years after peace is declared. But it thinks they will continue to be held nevertheless.

If Mr. McAdoo is correctly quoted in the remark it signifies that the question of permanent public ownership of railroads is to be made an issue in the elections, not this year, perhaps, but when the time for their return to their present owners approaches. That such a development is entirely probable has been indicated by many other circumstances besides Mr. McAdoo's remark. This has been a latent issue for many years. Taking actual control of the roads made it imminent.

It is not likely that there will be a national referendum on this particular issue, as our contemporary seems to imagine, but it will be made a prominent question in congressional elections—and, perhaps, he made the paramount issue in a future presidential election. We have believed for some time that this is the course which the matter would eventually take and have so indicated from time to time.

Objection has been raised that the government is taking advantage of the war situation to extend its control over the utilities of the country, which control, it is claimed, will be employed to ship public opinion into line for their retention. However this may be, public ownership may be regarded as a live political issue from this time until the policy is definitely settled.

The president speaks appealingly against exhibitions of the mob spirit. Intolerance is despicably undemocratic.

We will wager that the average voter in Tennessee for the life of him couldn't name the candidates for United States senator and governor this year.

Constantine is said to be depending upon the aid of the kaiser—his brother-in-law—to regain his throne. Just now, however, the kaiser is quite busy trying to hold on to his own.

Fred Fulton's advertised preference for fighting instead of working does not operate to satisfy the demands of Gen. Crowder's famous order.

The taxes we pay in Hamilton county are for the making of such improvements as the beautiful road which was opened yesterday. Those who would change our county government ought frankly to say whether or not they would have given the people of the county the road and bridge system of the county. In other words, would

## HENRY FORD FOR UNITED STATES SENATE

## An Important Event in the History of Self-Government.

(Atlanta Georgian.)

Henry Ford is a candidate for election to the United States senate from Michigan. It isn't necessary to tell you that he will be elected.

He will be elected in spite of the most savage open and underground fight against him that dishonest organized money can possibly arrange.

He is hated because he pays the best wages to his workmen. Big owners of corporations say: "That is setting a pernicious example." They do not like it because they have to increase their payrolls.

He is disliked because, in addition to giving the highest pay to workmen, he charges the lowest possible price for his product used by millions of Americans.

Big corporation men say: "That is most pernicious and unbusinesslike. If you have a thing that the public wants, likes and needs, raise your price. It is the American businesslike way."

Henry Ford is hated especially by all those belonging to the class of special privilege because he favors government ownership of railroads and other natural monopolies.

The classes of special privilege, through their tame corporation lawyers and office holders, have been in the habit of sweeping aside government ownership advocates as mere theorists.

But they cannot call theorist the man who has done more for the hundreds of others in America to solve the problem of quick, cheap transportation.

They know that in the senate Ford will work convincingly and earnestly, speaking with the authority of gigantic industrial success, on these lines:

First, for high wages to the workers. Second, for the lowest price, commensurate with fair profit, to the public.

Third, for ownership by the public of natural monopolies, railroads, etc., that the public should own.

Henry Ford in the senate, working with other wise, well-balanced, conservative radicals, will be about as pleasing to the special privilege gentlemen as was George Washington to George III. in the early days.

The election which will send Henry Ford to the senate will be an interesting milestone in the history of this republic. And it ought to have educational value for the men that are

they have put Hamilton county on the map as the most progressive in the south, or would they have ranked it with some of the mountain counties of East Tennessee which have made no improvements?

The Lazarus with whom many readers of Holy Writ are most familiar did not have so much as a raincoat of his own.

That new Austrian drive into Albania seems a trifle slow in getting going.

Heaven and the Soldier.

Editor The News:

I notice there is quite an interesting controversy with some teachers in reference to soldiers that are killed in battle. Some contend that they will be saved and other contend that they will be lost.

Now, according to the Bible and the teaching of Christ, every soldier that is fighting for Uncle Sam and is killed in battle will go to Heaven.

Not every one who sayeth, 'Lord, Lord, shall enter into Heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father.' A soldier is doing God's will when he gives his life for Christianity. Christ said: 'And every one that hath forsaken home, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands for my name's sake, shall receive an hundredfold, and shall inherit

## JUDGE SANFORD SUSPENDS LARIMORE'S SENTENCE

Ex-Beaver Steward, Convicted for Selling Liquor, Receives Clemency.

The sentence of Jim Larimore, who was convicted at the last term of the United States district court on the charge of selling liquor and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment in the county jail, has been suspended by order of United States District Judge E. T. Sanford until Oct. 1, 1918.

The petition upon which the court granted an order suspending sentence sets out that the defendant is now in poor physical condition; that he has a widowed mother who is an invalid; that his two sisters are working on small salaries; that the defendant now has two brothers in the United States military service, and that he has secured employment in a munition plant at a salary of 50 cents per hour.

The order of the court provides that the defendant forthwith be released upon his giving bond of \$500, conditioned upon his return Oct. 1, 1918.

## J. C. CAMPBELL HURT IN ACCIDENT ON BOULEVARD

J. C. Campbell, residing at 2525 Rossville boulevard, received painful injuries late Wednesday afternoon, when he was struck by an automobile. The accident occurred on the boulevard, in front of the Campbell home. Mr. Campbell came out of a store, where he had taken refuge from the storm, and started to his house nearby. He evidently did not see the machine. He was hurt about the head and body. The driver picked him up and carried him to his home. Campbell's ambulance was summoned, but the injured man did not desire to go to the hospital. He was given medical attention.

## ENLARGED DRAFT PROGRAM TO SUPPLY MORE MEN

Great Fighting Machines Will Be Added to by Change in Age Limit.

In order that the great fighting machine of America may be supplied with sufficient manpower, Secretary Baker has prepared a new and enlarged program for the army, that the maximum strength of the nation may be brought out.

Mr. Baker has refused to discuss the matter in detail, but referred to it only in response to an inquiry. The secretary has not definitely decided as to what the recommendations may be as to the age limits of the new draft law.

It is regarded as very likely that men over 19 will be reached and that men under 19 will certainly be taken, though nothing definite can be said until the announcement comes from the war department.

By the time Mr. Baker makes his recommendations to congress, which will mean millions more in men and billions more in money, there will be approximately 1,500,000 American troops in France. The Germans may have felt the weight of America's fighting strength more than they have already, but this will not deter the government's determination to double and redouble efforts to create a reservoir of manpower to clinch victory. The 1,000,000 Americans who German prisoners now hear about in despair is going to grow faster than ever before, and if necessary, future German prisoners will be hearing of 5,000,000 Americans, or an even greater number if circumstances require.

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